File No. 505

1897.

Collection No.

1 Cor 12/2/47 Mysore Residency

Pros. Serial Nos. 1–22

Subject.

Declaring the diseases dangerous to the public health and requiring to be reported

Previous References.

F 379/86

Later References.

F 27/98

F 404/1903

N.F. 558/35.

S. 97. (Blue).

DCFP—16 2S&P—(G-276)—9-7-29—50,000.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE

Office Note.

FILE No. 505 1897.

Please see Comm'rs Resolution

2. The bye-laws they have approved is one under Chapter V - It has to be published under Sec 180 & then submitted to the Resident for confirmation (Sec 139) If confirmed, it has to be notified (Sec 180 (3)).

3. I suppose Mr Slight is proceeding with it under Sec 180 (1) -

The notification which Resident is asked to sanction is in a way connected with above draft bye-laws & it may be considered at once.

4 diseases are proposed to be notified as dangerous to public health. The resolution was carried unanimously - Were the Resident Surgeon & P.M.O present? I fancy so, at any rate former, so there is perhaps no need to consult him.

6. At the same time can the owner or occupier of a house diagnose any or all of these diseases? I suppose not, and that his reply would be that he never "became cognizant" of it.

KSE

6/1

Resn

7 Ld the Residency Surgeon be good enough to ~~state~~ note whether he concurs in this proposal. I do not know whether Dr Dobson was present at the meeting which framed the Resolution

VC

7/1

The Residency Surgeon

8 I was present at the meeting referred to and concurred in the proposal. Subsequently however the President Municipal Commissioner, in a letter dated 13th December 1898, forwarded

8/10/1

Communication from the Health Officer

that Diphtheria had been added to the diseases dangerous to the public health & accordingly at a meeting held of the Health Committee on the 12th January 1898 it was resolved that it be added to the list of diseases considered dangerous to the public health and that the following infectious diseases be also included viz: Chicken pox, Erysipelas, Measles, the disease known as Scarlet fever and the fever known by any of the following names, Enteric, Continued and puerperal.

Bangalore
14th Jany. 1898.

Asst Surgeon
Residency Surgeon

Q. Please see Sl. No. 2 & enclosures printed Resident regarding communicable diseases. Of the diseases enumerated in the preceding para, only two, diphtheria & scarlet fever, have been added to those declared in Sl. No. 1 as dangerous to the public health.

If the proposals in Sl. Nos. 1 & 2 B are sanctioned by the Resident those papers may

be passed on to the Publisher, Gazette of India for publication in Part III of the Gazette. Perhaps it would be better to consolidate both the Notifications into one —

~~Submitted~~

AJ.
5.2.98

10. I agree that one Notification will suffice but before taking action let me know about the Bye. Laws referred to as S. 1/B - See Sections 137(iii), 139 and 180.

Early. 9-2.

11. The Bye laws has been visited on in Feb 27 of 98, and its Laws been passed and the Govt Regd is now drafting a Reply to the President.

10.2.98

but the point should not be overlooked
11/2.

12. Please see Serials 1 & 2 - will you sanction? If so, I'll put all into one Notif: & ask Mr. Slight for a number and tell him S 1/A and 2/B have not been sent for publication.

Re:

11/2 13/2

Simple d.o. submitted for approval.
14.2.98 15/2

(Continuation of Note or Precis).

In addn to Sleigh Lays N: 604 may be given to the Qualified Nurse—

Re 1/a received in Lett. for appl

24.2.98

24/2

RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

Note Sheet.

File No. 505/1877

Letter No. 1618 dated 13 July 1904

from the President, Municipal Commissioner (+ Mr Stokes)

SUBJECT.

Proposed dangerous & the public health

The proposal appears to me unobjectionable & has been accepted by the Residency Surgeon. The municipal notification on the subject must be passed on for publication in Part II of the Gazette of India.

2. Draft endorsement is submitted for approval.

H.
18/7/04

3. Plague is no doubt a 'dangerous disease, but the effect of declaring it as such under Sec 124 (2) of the Bangalore Municipal Laws would be to render the patient liable to compulsory removal to hospitals under Sec 125. Compulsory removal has been condemned by the Plague Commission & the G. of I, & it has been abolished in the C. & Mr. Stokes of Bangalore

It seems therefore necessary to exclude plague from the category of dangerous diseases for the purpose of the Municipal Laws. This can well be done without any civil consequences. At present there is a special establishment in charge of plague work under the supervision of the Resy. Surgeon, & it is desirable to avoid dual control in ~~such~~ this matter. If approved Capt. Standage can be consulted &c.

D.T. 16/3/04

4. He may consult Capt. Standage as proposed, but it is obvious that if we declare plague a dangerous disease, it must not involve any treatment of plague wh. is contrary to the declared policy in this respect of the Govt of India. Reports & ors of the Municipal Commr wd. be a dead letter so far as plague was concerned.

Attesting
Cy. 7

Rec.

Notes—continued.

5. Captain Standage appears already to have been consulted - I enclose correspondence on the subject, and as to leprosy there is already a Lepers Law which gives considerable powers. Have these been extended to the Cocos Station, and if so will it not suffice, for the purposes required by the Army?

W.H.
19.7.

6. The Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898) has not been extended to the C. & Gr. Station.

W.
W.H.

7. It seems to me that the Lepers Act if extended to the C.& Gr. station would be more suitable than the provisions of §§ 125 - 129 of the Municipal Act -

I wd. like information on following points -

(a) There is I believe a Lepers Asylum in Bangalore - This could presumably be appointed a Lepers Asylum for the purposes of the Act for the C. & Gr. station

§ 3 of the Act

with the consent of the Trustees?

R. P. B.—3-1904.—3,000.

(b) We could not of course appoint a Supt. from our (3 & 4 of Act) but Res.cy Surgeon wd. be Inspector of Lepros & the Board (3 5 of Act) wd. consist of Res.cy Surgeon, F.A.R & Dist. Magistrate, & the place would be run like the Lunatic Asylum is at present? Should we have to pay Burma for keep of our Lepros, & if so from what fund wd. this be paid? I think Govt. might certainly contribute vide § 17 of Act.

Office. R.D.

(The reference papers required to answer the 1st Insd: Resolution in (b) were mislaid & found today and submitted. The delay is regretted & the records assure that Govt will not receive.)

H.M. 19/8/04

8. There is a Lepers asylum in Bangalore maintained by the Durbar, in which there were 18 patients at the beginning of the year. The object of this institution is purely charitable, & the Lepers of the C. & M. Stn

Notes—*continued.*

are also admitted & treated there on the requisition of the D.I. Inspector of the station, the cost of their maintenance & treatment being borne from the assigned Trent Remmers — vide this office letter No 3399/3795 of 21 Dec 1886. The asylum is not now worked on the provisions of any Act, and is practically a Hospital. There is no objection to the extension of the Act to the C. & Br. Station & the appointment of the Leper asylum at Bangalore to be the asylum for the purposes of the Act. The working of the provisions of the Act must be easier if the Durbar was to pass a Law similar to Lushai. Act III of 1898.

x) or an average Rs 500 p. a.

s 1887 file 379/1886.

I don't think this will materially help us Rentaing

R. P. B.—3-1904.—3,000. 31-8

9. With reference to Sir James Bourdillon's note at para 5 I take it to mean that the Plague Dr agrees with the objections raised in paras 3 & 4 of note, & considers that it wd. be inadvisable to declare plague a dangerous disease under the Municipal Act.

My reason for again proposing to again consult Capt. Standage was to make certain that he had considered our objections viz. that the Municipal proposal wd. involve

(a) to a certain extent dual control

(b) the disuse of § 125 of the Municipal Act.

Personally I see no reason to declare plague a dangerous disease: we already have on our establishment to tackle it & the Municipality apparently only join

R. P. B.—3-1904.—8,000.

Notes—*continued.*

plague with leprosy in the view of convenience.

10. So far as leprosy goes. I think the Lepers Act III of 1896 would be better than the Municipal Law, & with the Durban Leper Asylum or Hospital already in existence & which our lepers are as a matter of fact now using but it would make it a very easy matter.

11. With Resp. concurrence I would suggest replying in lieu of para 9 about plague, & for leprosy suggesting the introduction of the Lepers Act.

Rec'd 31—8

Resp.

It seems to me that the circumstance that the Leper Asylum is in foreign territory would render the extension of the Lepers' Act in great measure useless & would involve considerable rearrangement with the Durban, when the existing arrangement is simpler and adequate. For the control of lepers within H C & M see ...

R. P. B.—3-1901.—8,000.

Notes—*continued.*

the action proposed by the Municipal Commission will be accepted and can be sanctioned.

3. As plague within the C. & M. Station is dealt with under special regulations with which the provisions of the Municipal Law which it is sought to apply do not always coincide, O.R. thinks it will be better to leave the powers untouched. The proposed notification of plague under section 124 of the C & M. Municipal Law is therefore not sanctioned.

asst.
31/8/04

Draft letter is submitted for approval.

AJ.
1/9/'04

1/9/04

4.9

Serial 7. Issued No. 4406 dated 7-9-04

R. P. B.—3-1904.—3,000.

R. F. B.—C. 1104.—1,(10.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

Note Sheet.

File No. 505 of 1897

A. 8

Letter No. 2921 *dated* 11. October 1904
from the President Municipal Commissioner, Colombo.

SUBJECT.

Anti plaguing of Leprosy as a disease dangerous to the public health in the Colombo District

Flag A.

Please see note on Sl. N 6.

2. The Municipal President's notification may now be forwarded for publication in Part II of the Gazette of India. Simple endorsement is submitted for approval.

HS
14/10/04

Approved
15.10

Rest

S. 9.

Issued No. 5224 dated 20-10-04.

Margin for binding not to be written on.

Office Note.

File No. 505/97

Letter No. 314 dated the 17th April 1916

from the President, Municipal Commission, B. & Mo. Station, Bangalore.

SUBJECT.

Municipal Notice

The cost of the publication for 3 issues is Rs 15/- and the cost of 500 Stamps Rs is One rupee.

Bill Rent hereto.

Costs

1916

Please see Rec. 12:14.

Draft letter to the President, Municipal Commission, B. & Mo. Station, Bangalore is submitted for approval.

19-4-16. 19/4 20-4-16.

Sent No 2900 & 24-4-16

S. I.—R. P. B.—12-1915.—10,000

Letter No: 714, dated the 15th May 1916, | Sec. 17.

from the President, Municipal Commrs, Cantt Station, Bangalore.

Margin for binding not to be written on.

The amount may be paid to the Manager, Residency Press to be credited to Govt:.

Draft acknowledgment is submitted for approval.

18-5-16.

19/5/16.

Issued No. 3587 & 22nd May 1916 | S. 18.

Margin for binding not be written in.

Office Note.

File No. 505/1917

S.9

Letter No. 1920 dated the 27th May 1920

from the President, Municipal Comm., Cuttack.

SUBJECT.

Declaration of "Influenza" & "Influenzal Pneumonia" as diseases dangerous to the public health.

Please see the notifications appeared in the draft notn sent with the I.w.s, viz. sls 1/a, 5. 8/b, 10/a & 13/a. Vide Municipal Notice at sl. 15/a.

The resolution passed by the Municipal Comm may be approved.

Submitted with 2 drafts for approval.

C.K.S. 3/6/20

(2) Perhaps the drafts may issue though it is not quite certain what is the good to be derived from the proposed notification, unless it is to convey medical aid and food to those affected. Influenza is widespread in its visitation and in many cases whole households are attacked, so that when it exists in epidemic form the Health office will be simply inundated with notices & may not be able to cope with the work of even tabulating them. [illegible]

S. I.—E. P. B.—8-1919.—5,000.

Margin for binding not to be written on.

Resident

Please see the L.U.C. & enclosures and forgoing note.

The objections raised to the present method seem to be equally applicable to some of the drains already notified - See S.15/a.

There seems to be no reason in sanctioning the method. If it is found impracticable the notification could be cancelled.

J.O.
5/6/20

(3)

The morning [illegible] is open to dawn. Please execute during the [illegible] necessary [illegible] action.

(4)

[illegible]

8/6

Draft submitted for approval.

C.H.S. 10/6/20 J.O. 10/6 J.O. 12/6/20

Issued No 5225 dy 18.6.20

Letter No. 4113, dated 23rd June 1920, from the Health Officer Corporation of Madras.

Please

J.O. 20

S.21.

(5)

Notes—*continued*

Margin for binding not to be written on.

Please see Serial 19, Proceedings above and S. 20.

The Madras Corporation has not yet declared Malaria as dangerous disease.

Submitted for orders.

K.M.
29.6.20

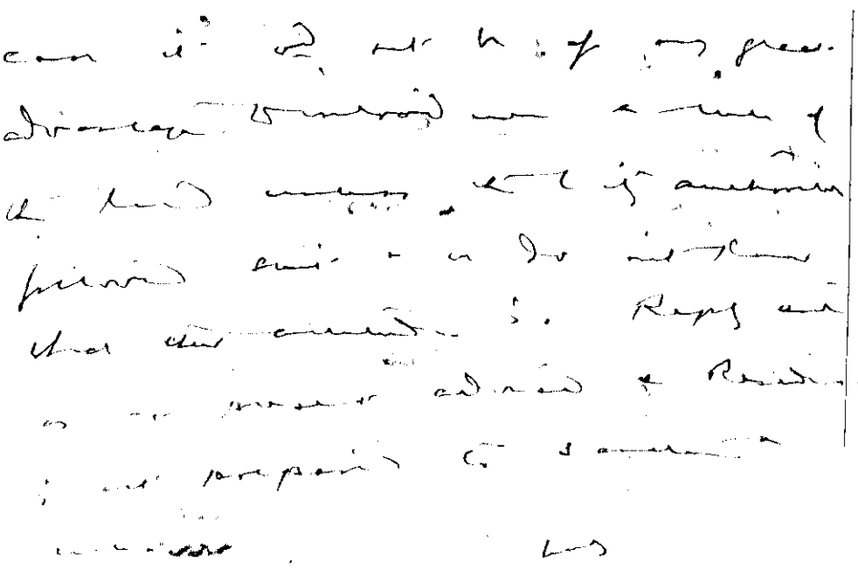
Perhaps we need not take action only if Malaria in question have been notified as dangerous diseases under The Madras City Municipal Act.

Mg.
1/7/20

Revised to at A above and the President, Municipal Commr., may be informed accordingly.

M
8/7/20.

I think we might leave matters as they stand for the present. Influenza is causing different diagnosis in many cases. As we might have unfavourable publicity if we declare Malaria as dangerous disease.



T IN MYSORE.

Notification.

No. 2273 P., dated Bangalore, the 13th June 1899.

The following Rules and Regulations issued by the Resident in Mysore under the Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897, for the Civil and Military Station are published for general information.

"By Order."
H. R. C. DOBBS,
First Assistant to the Resident.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him under Section 2 Sub-section (3) of the Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the Regulations hereinafter set forth, applicable to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and to cancel so much of the Regulations, previously promulgated under the Epidemic Diseases Act, as are inconsistent with the Regulations now made.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT, 1897 FOR THE CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

PART I.

General Organization.

1. The general control of the arrangements for the prevention and suppression of plague in the Civil and Military Station, is in the hands of the Resident in Mysore, who may delegate such of the powers conferred by these Regulations as he may think fit to the President Municipal Commission, or to any other Officer. The Resident may appoint an officer to supervise the accounts, and other clerical work, connected with plague expenditure.

2. The Residency Surgeon is responsible, for the supervision of the work of the District Medical Officers, of the Inspecting Medical Officers, and of the hospital and detention camp staff, and also for the working of the Health Department of the Municipal Commission, subject to the orders of the Resident.

3. The duties of the District Medical Officers are to visit cases of sickness and death, to examine arrivals, to supervise the work of the Superintendents and Supervisors in their districts, to superintend the removal of sick or suspected persons to the places provided for them, and the disinfection of their houses: also should no Special Plague Officer be appointed for the purpose, to bring to the notice of the Health Officer of the Municipal Commission any defects in the sanitation, or in the registration of vital statistics in their districts, and generally to carry out such duties as may be prescribed for them by the Residency Surgeon.

4. The District Superintendent of Police will supervise the police arrangements connected with the observation and examination of travellers, the guarding of camps and the watching of cemeteries, and is held responsible that his Police co-operate actively in the carrying out of all measures for the prevention and suppression of Plague.

5. A Chief Plague Officer, and Special Plague Officers, may be appointed by the Resident for the carrying out of arrangements for the disinfection and evacuation of infected places, for the organization and management of the labour employed on plague operations, and for such other duties as may be assigned to them by the Resident.

6. It is the duty of the Superintendents to report all cases of sickness and death that come to their knowledge to the District Medical Officers, to ascertain the residence of persons arriving in the town, or who desire to leave the town on passes, and to supervise the work of the Supervisors in the keeping of correct registers of the inmates of each house-hold, and of the movements, of the population.

mation of any sickness occurring within his house or family to the Medical Officer of his district, or to a Medical Practitioner authorised in this behalf by the Resident.

23. All medical practitioners, not being in the service of Government, shall at once report to the District Medical Officer of the circle in which the sick person lives, any case in which glandular swellings or other symptoms suggestive of plague are perceived by them.

24. Every house-holder who becomes cognizant of any case of plague, or of fever with glandular swellings, in his house, or in any other private dwelling within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, ~~shall be bound~~ to give information of the same to the District Medicial Officer with the least practicable delay.

The Resident of the Mc Cann may require this

25. No dead body shall be removed for the purpose of burning or burial, until a Government Medical Officer, or a Medical practitioner duly athorised in this behalf by the Resident, has granted a certificate testifying to the cause of death. Such certificate shall be prepared in duplicate, one copy being given to the burial party to be presented to the Peon on duty at the Cemetery or burning ground, the other copy being sent forthwith to the District Medical Officer, who shall at once transmit it to the Health Office, unless the cause of death be certified to be plague, in which case the District Medical Officer shall send the copy to the Plague Registrar.

26. No person shall in any way assist in the disposal of any dead body for which a certificate, as prescribed in the preceding rule, has not been obtained, ~~nor shall any person~~ accompany the funeral procession of any such body.

27. The owner or occupier of any house shall permit the District Medical Officer, or any Medical Officer duly authorised by the Resident, to enter his premises and examine any person whom the Medical Officer has reason to believe to be ill, or to have recently arrived from an infected area. If the person be a female, the examination shall, if the owner or occupier of the house desires it, be made by a female.

28. If on the examination of any person, the District Medical Officer or any Medical Officer duly authorized by the Resident, believes or suspects that such person is suffering from plague, he may cause such person to be removed to the hospital provided for the purpose, or may take measures for segregating him in his house, if he can be properly segregated therein: provided that when he considers the death of such person to be imminent he shall not insist on his removal to hospital.

29. When the District Medical Officer or any Medical Officer duly authorized by the Resident, has, under the preceding Regulation, caused a person suffering, or believed to be suffering, from Plague, to be removed to the hospital, he may also cause the occupants of the house in which such person resides to be removed to a detention camp and detained for a period not exceeding ten days: provided that any member of the family who desires to attend on the sick person shall be allowed to do so: and provided also that no person holding a certificate of inoculation, dated within six months previously, shall be removed to the detention camp, except for so long as may be necessary for his disinfection.

30. The owner or occupier of a house shall comply with any order that may be issued by the Resident, or by any officer duly authorised by him in this behalf, with regard to the cleaning and disinfection of his house, the disinfection of the clothing or personal effects of the inmates, the medical inspection of any person who has, or is believed to have come from an infected area, the disposal of any corpse, the improvement of the sanitary condition of the premises, or with regard to other similar matters: and the Officer in question shall, if he considers it necessary, himself take measures for the disinfection of the house, or for the carrying out of measures prescribed by this Regulation.

31. When in the opinion of the District Medical Officer, any building or place is so overcrowded as to render the inmates or occupants thereof specially liable to an attack of plague, or to contribute to the spread of the disease should

an outbreak occur, the Resident, or any officer duly authorised by him, may by notice posted on some conspicuous part of the building or place, require the owner or occupier to abate the overcrowding within such period as he shall prescribe, not being less than 48 hours, by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or inmates of the said building or place : and in default of compliance with the requisition in the said notice may summarily eject all the inmates or occupants, or reduce the number of such inmates and occupants in such manner, and to such extent, as may appear necessary : and the owner or the tenants or the inmates of such building or place shall not be entitled to claim any compensation on account of such ejection.

PART III.

Action to be taken on an outbreak of Plague.

32. When there is reason to believe that cases of plague are occurring within the Civil and Military Station, the Regulations contained in Part II shall continue in full force and effect until suspended or modified by the Resident.

33. The powers of removal of persons suffering from plague, and of the occupants of the houses, in which such persons have been residing, to the hospital and detention camp respectively, vested in Medical Officers by Regulations 28 and 29 shall continue to be exercised by them, unless or until the Resident issues a Notification cancelling or modifying these powers.

34. Special Plague Officers appointed for the work of disinfection, or for any other duty assigned to them by the Resident, shall have the right to enter the premises of any place or building in the execution of their duties.

35. There shall be provided in such localities as are suitable for the purpose, places for the treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from Plague, or for the detention of persons who have been in contact with plague cases, or for the accommodation of persons who have been obliged to evacuate infected quarters.

36. Any house, building or land which the Resident considers to be suitable and required for the purpose of a hospital, or for the detention of persons who have been in contact with Plague, or for the erection of camps for the accommodation of persons who have left their dwellings, may be entered upon and occupied by the Resident or by any officer authorised by him, if untenanted, without any notice whatever, and if tenanted, after twenty-four hours notice in writing has been conspicuously posted on such house, building, or land, and may be used for any of the above purposes. The owner or lessee of such house, building, or land shall not be entitled to claim anything beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which such house, building or land may remain in such occupation, provided that the Resident shall be bound at the cost of Plague Funds to clean and disinfect the said house, building or land : and, if a house or building, to limewash it both internally and externally, before vacating it.

37. The Resident may grant permission to any person, or to the members of a particular caste, to erect or provide family or caste hospitals and camps, and sick persons and those who have been in contact with sick persons, who belong to the said family or caste, may be removed to these hospitals and camps.

38. Such hospitals and camps shall be under the management of the person or caste providing them, subject to medical inspection by the Residency Surgeon, and provided that suitable arrangements are made for guarding them. The Resident may at any time for any sufficient reason close any family or caste hospital or camp.

39. The cost of any such hospital or camp shall be met by the persons on whose application they were sanctioned : but the Resident may make a grant-in-aid of the expenses of any such hospital or camp, when he considers this to be advisable.

40. In all hospitals the relatives, friends hakims, baids and priests of the patients shall be allowed free access to them, subject to any precaution which the Residency Surgeon may, by notice posted at the entrance, declare to be necessary : and if the relatives of the sick person so desire, he may be medically treated by a *hakim* or *baid*.

41. Any friend, relative or attendant who desires to tend a sick person shall be allowed to do so, but the Residency Surgeon may limit the number of such attendants in any hospital.

42. No patient in any hospital shall be compelled to take any English medicine, should he object to do so.

43. In all hospitals separate and suitable accommodation shall be provided for females, and they shall, so far as may be possible, be treated by female agency.

44. In any house in which a case of plague has occurred, the Resident, or any officer authorised by him, shall take measures for the disinfection and cleansing of the house, bedding, clothing and articles of a similar nature, the improvement, if necessary, of the sanitary condition of the premises, the provision of light or ventilation, and other sanitary precautions. The Resident, or any officer authorised by him, may further order the destruction of any building or of any bedding, clothing, or other articles, if disinfection cannot be satisfactorily effected otherwise.

45. The owner or occupier of any house in which a case of plague has occurred, shall permit the Resident or any officer authorised by him to enter his house or premises for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of the preceding Regulation.

46. When, in the opinion of the Resident or of the District Medical Officer of the division, it appears necessary to disinfect any house, or street, or block of houses, on account of the vicinity of houses that have been infected by plague, or on account of the insanitary nature of the surroundings, such house or street or block of houses may be at once cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the officer in charge of the disinfection work in the Division. When the disinfecting party is ready to clean any house, the inmates may be at once required to temporarily vacate the premises, while the cleaning and disinfection is being carried out. On the completion of the cleaning and disinfection, the inmates shall immediately be allowed to re-occupy the premises, unless they be declared by the District Medical Officer to be unfit for human habitation, provided that any person who desires to disinfect his own house, a case of plague not having occurred therein, may be allowed to do so, to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the work of disinfection in the Division.

47. Whenever any building or portion of a building is found to be fastened or locked up, and the owner or occupier is not present, any officer authorised by the Resident may affix a written notice on the door, stating that such building or part of a building will be opened, and disinfection will be carred out after such time, not being less than twenty-four hours, as may be prescribed in the notice. At or after the expiration of the time prescribed, the officer authorised by the Resident may break open and enter any such building or portion of a building, and may carry out the measures prescribed in Regulation 44 above.

48. Whenever any building is cleaned and disinfected, the officer in charge of the disinfection shall draw up a statement showing the description and estimated value of the articles in the building destroyed or damaged in the process of disinfection, the number of men employed on the work of disinfection, the time occupied, and the estimated value of the disinfectants used. A copy of the statement shall be given to the owner or occupier of the building, if he so requests. The whole or any part of the expenses of disinfection as shown in the said statement may subsequently be recovered from the owner or occupier and may be credited to Plague Funds.

49. Whenever a building is entered and disinfected, the owner or occupier of a house, or any relative of his, or any person authorised by him, shall be

permitted to be present, and one such person shall be allowed to temporarily leave any camp in which he is detained, not being a hospital camp, for this purpose.

50. After a building or portion of a building has been disinfected the door may be locked and sealed, and the officer in charge of the work of disinfection may retain the key until re-occupation of the building or portion of a building is permitted.

51. If in the opinion of the District Medical Officer, the destruction of any hut or shed is necessary to prevent the spread of the plague, any officer authorised by the Resident may summarily take measures for the destruction of such hut or shed, and the materials of which it is constructed. A record of the action taken under this Regulation shall be maintained.

52. If plague has become prevalent in any street or quarter, the Resident or any officer authorised by him may direct the inhabitants of such street or quarter to vacate their houses, and may direct them to proceed to a camp provided for them, or may allow them to build their own camp with their own materials or with materials given them out of Plague Stores for the purpose. The Resident, or any officer authorised by him, may forbid them to leave their camp or to reside in another part of the town without permission, and may cause their bedding clothes and other property to be disinfected.

53. When a street or quarter has been thus vacated, the Resident or any officer authorised by him, shall arrange for its disinfection and sanitary improvement. The houses of any such street or quarter may be locked and sealed by the officer in charge of their disinfection, and re-occupation shall not be permitted without the order of the officer authorised by the Resident on this behalf.

54. Whenever any house is vacated under these Regulations, the owner or occupier may remove any valuable property, subject to its disinfection if necessary, or may place it in a place to be provided in each Division for the safe custody of such property. The Resident will not be responsible for the safety of any property left in a vacated house.

55. No house that has remained unoccupied since the commencement of plague, or that has been vacated or deserted by its inhabitants, shall be re-occupied, except with the permission of the District Medical Officer, who may require it, before he permits occupation, to be cleaned, and, if he considers it unfit for human habitation, to be structurally altered, so as to allow the admission of air, and to improve the ventilation.

56. The Resident may prohibit persons living in an infected quarter of the Civil and Military Station from going to reside in, or removing property to, another quarter of the Civil and Military Station.

57. The Resident may issue orders prescribing the route which shall be taken by a funeral procession from the place of death to the graveyard, or burning ground, and the places, if any, at which such procession may halt for funeral prayers, ceremonies, or any other purpose. He may prohibit burials except at certain places, and at a certain depth.

58. The Resident may also prohibit the burial or burning of the corpses of persons reasonably supposed to have died of plague in or upon ground other than ground specially assigned by him for such purpose.

59. The Resident will provide suitable conveyances, for the transport to Hospital of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague, and it shall be lawful to drive or carry such conveyances through any public or private throughfare.

60. Any conveyance, public or private, not being an ambulance set apart for use as prescribed in the foregoing Regulation, that has been used by any person infected with, or suspected of being infected with plague, shall be throughly disinfected and exposed to air and sunlight for not less than 24 hours before being again used.

61. In any part of the Civil and Military Station in which cases of plague have occurred, all grain godowns or places where grain is stored may be entered and examined at all times by the District Medical Officer, or by an officer authorised in this behalf by the Resident.

62. When a grain godown is found to be improperly ventilated, or to be in such an insanitary condition from damp, or otherwise, as to be unwholesome for the storage of grain, the owner of the grain may be required to remove the grain to a properly constructed godown. All godowns in which dead rats have been found shall be declared unwholesome and unfit for use until thoroughly disinfected. The grain found in such places may be turned over and aired, or destroyed as unfit for food, and any bags or sacks in which infected grain is found stored may be disinfected or destroyed.

63. The Resident, or any officer authorised by him, may order the disinfection, or, at his discretion, the destruction of any collection of rags in rag pickers houses, or rag stores, or of second hand gunny bags if believed to have been imported from an infected area. A record shall be kept of action taken under this or the preceding Regulation.

64. The Resident, or any officer authorised by him, may, in his discretion, pay compensation to any person who has sustained loss or damage by reason of anything done under these Regulations, provided, however, that no person shall be entitled to claim any compensation whatsoever. Payment of compensation shall, so far as is possible, be paid immediately the damage or loss is caused.

65. Whenever the Resident issues a Notification to this effect, no person shall leave the Bangalore City Railway Station by rail, or the Civil and Military Station Bangalore by rail or by road, unless he has provided himself with a pass in the form prescribed in the Notification, and, if he leave either the City or Cantonment Railway Stations by rail, with either a disinfection pass or with a certificate of exemption from disinfection, in the forms prescribed by the Notification, in addition to the pass, the booking clerks at the City Railway Station shall issue no ticket unless, with the fare, is tendered the pass and also one or other of the certificates just mentioned. Provided that this Regulation shall not operate in the case of Mysore or British Government or Railway Officials, travelling on duty, who can satisfactorily establish their identity, or of persons holding through tickets who have not been in Bangalore for more than six hours.

66. The certificate of disinfection referred to in the preceding Regulation shall be given to persons undergoing disinfection at the time and place specified in the Notification. After disinfection each person will receive a certificate stating that he has been disinfected, signed by the officer in charge of disinfecting arrangements appointed by the Resident, and will be required to remain in the disinfection camp until shortly before the departure of the train.

67. The passes, and certificates of exemption from disinfection, referred to in Regulation 65, may be granted by the District Medical Officers to persons residing in their districts, or by any officer authorised by the Resident.

68. The officers referred to in the preceding Regulation may refuse passes, or certificates of exemption from disinfection, to any person known or suspected to be suffering from plague, or one of whose relations has recently been attacked, or in whose house a case of plague has recently occurred, or who has recently resided in an infected quarter of the Station, or who is likely by his dirty appearance or otherwise to spread the disease. General passes may be granted to persons who have occasion to make daily or frequent journeys outside the Civil and Military Station, but such passes shall relate to journeys by road only. For each journey by rail a separate pass is required.

69. An officer empowered to grant passes and certificates of exemption may dispense with the personal attendance of applicants in the case of women and children, on whose behalf application may be made by a male member of their family.

70. Passes and certificates shall be valid only for 48 hours commencing from the time at which they were granted. Such time shall be recorded thereon, and it shall be the duty of the booking clerks to ascertain, before issuing any ticket, that the pass or certificate presented to them is still valid.

71. A copy of every pass shall be sent by post on the day of issue to the Magistrate, Municipal President, or local authority, of the place to which the holder of such pass is proceeding.

72. After the date of the Notification prescribed by Regulation 65 the luggage of persons desirous of leaving Bangalore by rail shall be dealt with as follows:—

(a) in the case of persons who are not in possession of certificates of exemption from disinfection, it shall be disinfected as provided in the rules prescribed in the Notification. No such person shall take into the Railway Station, any luggage or bundle which has not been disinfected;

(b) in the case of persons who have obtained certificates of exemption from disinfection, or who are British or Mysore Government or Railway officials travelling on duty, or who hold through tickets and have not been in Bangalore for more than 6 hours, it shall be taken on to the platform by station registered coolies and a declaration shall be handed by the passenger to the luggage clerk to the effect that neither the luggage to be weighed, nor that in possession of the passenger, contains any portion of the luggage of a person who has not obtained a certificate of exemption from disinfection, and whose luggage is consequently liable under the preceding clause and the attached rules to disinfection. Without such a declaration the luggage clerk shall not book the luggage.

73. All persons shall be bound to answer truly all such questions as may properly be asked of them, for the purpose of carrying out any of these Regulations, either regarding themselves, or regarding the members of the house-hold or family to which they belong.

74. Any person disobeying, or contravening, or refusing to submit himself to any of these Regulations, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable on conviction to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 6 months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

"By Order,"

K. D. ERSKINE, CAPTAIN,
First Assistant Resident.

Residency Press, Bangalore.—13-6-99.—150.

S. 2

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Notification.

No. 1919 P., dated Bangalore, the 15th October 1900.

The following Rules and Regulations issued by the Resident in Mysore under the Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897 for the Civil and Military Station are published for general information in supersession of notifications No. 2273 P., dated 13th June 1899 and 3233 P., dated 29th September 1899.

"By Order,"

H. R. C. DOBBS,
First Assistant to the Resident.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him under Section 2 Subsection (3) of the Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the Regulations hereinafter set forth, applicable to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and to cancel so much of the Regulations, previously promulgated under the Epidemic Diseases Act, as are inconsistent with the Regulations now made.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT, 1897 FOR THE CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

PART I.

General Organization.

1. The general control of the arrangements for the prevention and suppression of plague in the Civil and Military Station, is in the hands of the Resident in Mysore, who may delegate such of the powers conferred by these Regulations as he may think fit to the President, Municipal Commission, or to any other officer. The Resident may appoint an officer to supervise the accounts, and other clerical work, connected with plague expenditure.

2. The Residency Surgeon is responsible for the supervision of the work of the District Medical Officers, of the Inspecting Medical Officers, and of the hospital and detention camp staff, and also for the working of the Health Department of the Municipal Commission, subject to the orders of the Resident.

3. The duties of the District Medical Officers are to visit cases of sickness and death, to examine arrivals, to supervise the work of the Superintendents and Supervisors in their districts, to superintend the removal of sick or suspected persons to the places provided for them, and the disinfection of their houses: also should no Special Plague Officer be appointed for the purpose, to bring to the notice of the Health Officer of the Municipal Commission any defects in the sanitation, or in the registration of vital statistics in their districts, and generally to carry out such duties as may be prescribed for them by the Residency Surgeon.

4. The District Superintendent of Police will supervise the police arrangements connected with the observation and examination of travellers, the guarding of camps and the watching of cemeteries, and is held responsible that his Police co-operate actively in the carrying out of all measures for the prevention and suppression of plague.

5. A Chief Plague Officer, and Special Plague Officers, may be appointed by the Resident for the carrying out of arrangements for the disinfection and evacuation of infected places, for the organization and management of the labour employed on plague operations, and for such other duties as may be assigned to them by the Resident.

6. It is the duty of the Superintendents to report all cases of sickness and death that come to their knowledge to the District Medical Officers, to ascertain the residence of persons arriving in the town, or who desire to leave the town on passes, and to supervise the work of the Supervisors in the keeping of correct registers of the inmates of each house hold, and of the movements, of the population.

PART II.

MEASURES AGAINST THE IMPORTATION OF PLAGUE.

(a). Arrivals by rail.

7. Medical, or other officers, appointed as Inspecting officers by the Resident, shall have power to examine all persons arriving by rail at the Bangalore City and Cantonment Railway Stations, and all such persons shall proceed to the spot indicated by the Inspecting Officer for his medical inspection, and shall not depart from there without the sanction of the Inspecting Officer.

8. The examination of females shall be effected by a female medical subordinate, and every precaution shall be taken to respect the privacy of females who do not appear in public.

9. In the case of persons arriving at the Bangalore City and Cantonment Railway Stations, who intend to reside within the limits of the Civil and Military Station, the Medical or other officer, appointed by the Resident in this behalf, may demand of the person so arriving, his name, usual abode, and particulars of the places in which he has resided or which he has visited during the previous fifteen days, and also the address to which he is about to proceed, and any other particulars which the Medical or other officer may think fit to ask in view of satisfying himself as to the likelihood of the said persons spreading the infection of plague. A person so interrogated shall be bound to answer truly to the best of his knowledge and belief, all such questions and enquiries.

10. The Medical or other officer, appointed by the Resident under Regulation 7, may serve such person with a notice requiring him to report himself at the office of the District Medical Officer within whose district he is about to reside, within 24 hours, and to attend as subsequently directed by the District Medical Officer. If any such person cannot, in the opinion of such Medical or other officer appointed under Regulation 7, be relied on to report himself as directed, he may be sent by the Medical or other officer to the office of the Medical Officer within whose district he is about to reside, under escort of a police constable, and may be required to remain under such escort until his intended place of residence shall have been satisfactorily ascertained.

Provided that no person holding a certificate of inoculation, dated within six months previously, shall be required, unless he is unable to clearly indicate his intended place of residence, to report himself at the office of the District Medical Officer, but notice of his arrival shall be sent by the Medical or other officer at the Railway Station to the Medical Officer of the District in which he is about to reside, and he may be required to be present in his residence on such day, and at such time, as the District Medical Officer may appoint.

11. If on examination the Inspecting Officer finds or suspects that any person is suffering from plague, he shall cause him to be removed to the hospital provided for this purpose, together with any relative or companion of the person so suffering who may desire to accompany him.

12. Persons alighting at the Cantonment Station, who intend to reside within the limits of Bangalore City, may be directed by the Medical or other officer appointed under Regulation 7 to report themselves to the ward-officer of the ward in which they intend to reside, and may, if the Mysore Government so require, be sent to the ward-officer under the escort of the Mysore State Police.

13. Nothing in these Regulations shall require females who do not appear in public to be interrogated by any person other than a female at the Railway Station, or to attend at any office, but they may be examined in their houses by females deputed by the District Medical Officer for the purpose.

14. The President of the Municipal Commission may prohibit the import of used apparel and bedding, (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags, and waste paper, from any infected area into the Civil and Military Station.

(b). Arrivals by road.

15. The President of the Municipal Commission may require all persons arriving in the Civil and Military Station by road to report themselves to the Medical Officer of the district in which they intend to reside within twenty-four hours of their arrival. The District Medical Officer may, at his discretion, give a written notice to such persons requiring them to attend at his office for such number of days not exceeding ten as he thinks fit. A person holding an inoculation certificate, dated within six months previously, will be obliged to report himself to the Medical Officer within twenty-four hours of his arrival, but will not be liable to again attend at the District Medical Office.

16. The District Medical Officer may direct any person whom he suspects of having arrived in the Civil and Military Station, whether by rail or road, without having reported himself, to attend at his office for such number of days not exceeding ten as he thinks fit.

17. The President of the Municipal Commission may require every house-holder, or head of a family to report to the Supervisor of his block the arrival of any person from outside the Civil and Military Station in his house or family, whose arrival he does not know to have been otherwise reported to the District Medical Officer.

(c). General measures for the prevention of plague, and the treatment of early cases before plague becomes epidemic.

18. For so long as the Resident may declare this Regulation to be in force, the President of the Municipal Commission may require each house-holder, or head of a family to give immediate information of any sickness occurring within his house or family to the Medical Officer of his district, or to a Medical Practitioner authorised in this behalf by the Resident.

19. The President of the Municipal Commission may require all medical practitioners, not being in the service of Government, at once to report to the District Medical Officer of the circle in which the sick person lives, any case in which glandular swellings or other symptoms suggestive of plague are perceived by them.

20. The President of the Municipal Commission may require every house-holder who becomes cognizant of any case of plague, or of fever with glandular swellings, in his house, or in any other private dwelling within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to give information of the same to the District Medical Officer with the least practicable delay.

21. The President of the Municipal Commission may require that no dead body shall be removed for the purpose of burning or burial, until a Government Medical Officer, or a Medical practitioner duly authorised in this behalf by the Resident, has granted a certificate testifying to the cause of death. Such certificate shall be prepared in duplicate, one copy being given to the burial party to be presented to the Peon on duty at the Cemetery or burning ground, the

other copy being sent forthwith to the District Medical Officer, who shall at once transmit it to the Health Office, unless the cause of death be certified to be plague, in which case the District Medical Officer shall send the copy to the Plague Registrar. For the purpose of the grant of a certificate, the inspection of the corpse shall be in no case compulsory; but the Resident directs that Medical Officers authorized to grant certificates shall, unless the body of the deceased is *voluntarily* submitted to them for examination, treat the case as being one of plague, and take measures accordingly with regard to the disposal of the body and the disinfection of the house.

22. No person shall in any way assist in the disposal of any dead body for which a certificate, as prescribed in the preceding rule, has not been obtained, or accompany the funeral procession of any such body.

23. The owner or occupier of any house shall permit the District Medical Officer, or any Medical Officer duly authorised by the Resident, to enter his premises and examine any person whom the Medical Officer has reason to believe to be ill, or to have recently arrived from an infected area. If the person be a female, the examination shall, if the owner or occupier of the house desires it, be made by a female.

24. If on the examination of any person, the District Medical Officer or any Medical Officer duly authorized by the Resident, believes or suspects that such person is suffering from plague, he may cause such person to be removed to the hospital provided for the purpose, or may take measures for segregating him in his house, if he can be properly segregated therein: provided that when he considers the death of such person to be imminent he shall not insist on his removal to hospital.

25. When the District Medical Officer or any Medical Officer duly authorized by the Resident, has, under the preceding Regulation, caused a person suffering, or believed to be suffering, from plague, to be removed to the hospital, he may also cause the occupants of the house in which such person resides to be removed to a detention camp and detained for a period not exceeding ten days: provided that any member of the family who desires to attend on the sick person shall be allowed to do so: and provided also that no person holding a certificate of inoculation, dated within six months previously, shall be removed to the detention camp, except for so long as may be necessary for his disinfection.

26. The owner or occupier of a house shall comply with any order that may be issued by the Resident, or by any officer duly authorized by him in this behalf, with regard to the cleaning and disinfection of his house, the disinfection of the clothing or personal effects of the inmates, the medical inspection of any person who has, or is believed to have come from an infected area, the disposal of any corpse, the improvement of the sanitary condition of the premises, or with regard to other similar matters: and the officer in question shall, if he considers it necessary, himself take measures for the disinfection of the house, or for the carrying out of measures prescribed by this Regulation.

27. When in the opinion of the District Medical Officer, any building or place is so overcrowded as to render the inmates or occupants thereof specially liable to an attack of plague, or to contribute to the spread of the disease should an outbreak occur, the Resident, or any officer duly authorizd by him, may by notice posted on some conspicuous part of the building or place, require the owner or occupier to abate the overcrowding within such period as he shall prescribe, not being less than 48 hours, by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or inmates of the said building or place: and in default of compliance with the requisition in the said notice may summarily eject all the inmates or occupants, or reduce the number of such inmates and occupants in such manner, and to such extent, as may appear necessary: and the owner or the tenants or the inmates of such building or place shall not be entitled to claim any compensation on account of such ejection.

PART III.

Action to be taken on an outbreak of Plague.

28. When there is reason to believe that cases of plague are occurring within the Civil and Military Station, the Regulations contained in Part II shall continue in full force and effect until suspended or modified by the Resident.

29. The powers of removal of persons suffering from plague, and of the occupants of the houses, in which such persons have been residing, to the hospital and detention camp respectively, vested in Medical Officers by Regulations 23 and 24 shall continue to be exercised by them, unless or until the Resident issues a Notification cancelling or modifying these powers.

30. Special Plague Officers appointed for the work of disinfection, or for any other duty assigned to them by the Resident, shall have the right to enter the premises of any place or building in the execution of their duties.

31. There shall be provided in such localities as are suitable for the purpose, places for the treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from Plague, or for the detention of persons who have been in contact with plague cases, or for the accommodation of persons who have been obliged to evacuate infected quarters.

32. Any house, building or land which the Resident considers to be suitable and required for the purpose of a hospital, or for the detention of persons who have been in contact with Plague, or for the erection of camps for the accommodation of persons who have left their dwellings, may be entered upon and occupied by the Resident or by any officer authorised by him, if untenanted, without any notice whatever, and if tenanted, after twenty-four hours notice in writing has been conspicuously posted on such house, building, or land, and may be used for any of the above purposes. The owner or lessee of such house, building, or land shall not be entitled to claim anything beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which such house, building or land may remain in such occupation, provided that the Resident shall be bound at the cost of Plague Funds to clean and disinfect the said house, building or land: and, if a house or building, to limewash it both internally and externally before vacating it.

33. The Resident may grant permission to any person, or to the members of a particular caste, to erect or provide family or caste hospitals and camps, and sick persons and those who have been in contact with sick persons, who belong to the said family or caste, may be removed to these hospitals and camps.

34. Such hospitals and camps shall be under the management of the person or caste providing them, subject to medical inspection by the Residency Surgeon, and provided that suitable arrangements are made for guarding them. The Resident may at any time for any sufficient reason close any family or caste hospital or camp.

35. The cost of any such hospital or camp shall be met by the persons on whose application they were sanctioned: but the Resident may make a grant-in-aid of the expenses of any such hospital or camp, when he considers this to be advisable.

36. In all hospitals the relatives, friends, hakims, baids and priests of the patients shall be allowed free access to them, subject to any precaution which the Residency Surgeon may, by notice posted at the entrance, declare to be necessary: and if the relatives of the sick person so desire, he may be medically treated by a *hakim* or *baid*.

37. Any friend, relative or attendant who desires to tend a sick person shall be allowed to do so, but the Residency Surgeon may limit the number of such attendants in any hospital.

38. No patient in any hospital shall be compelled to take any English medicine, should he object to do so.

39. In all hospitals separate and suitable accommodation shall be provided for females, and they shall, so far as may be possible, be treated by female agency.

40. In any house in which a case of plague has occurred, the Resident, or any officer authorised by him, shall take measures for the disinfection and cleansing of the house, bedding, clothing and articles of a similar nature, the improvement, if necessary, of the sanitary condition of the premises, the provision of light or ventilation, and other sanitary precautions. The Resident, or any officer authorised by him, may further order the destruction of any building or of any bedding, clothing, or other articles, if disinfection cannot be satisfactorily effected otherwise.

41. The owner or occupier of any house in which a case of plague has occurred, shall permit the Resident or any officer authorised by him to enter his house or premises for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of the preceding Regulation.

42. When, in the opinion of the Resident or of the District Medical Officer of the division, it appears necessary to disinfect any house, or street, or block of houses, on account of the vicinity of houses that have been infected by plague, or on account of the insanitary nature of the surroundings, such house or street or block of houses may be at once cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the officer in charge of the disinfection work in the Division. When the disinfecting party is ready to clean any house, the inmates may be at once required to temporarily vacate the premises, while the cleaning and disinfection is being carried out. On the completion of the cleaning and disinfection, the inmates shall immediately be allowed to re-occupy the premises, unless they be declared by the District Medical Officer to be unfit for human habitation, provided that any person who desires to disinfect his own house, a case of plague not having occurred therein, may be allowed to do so, to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the work of disinfection in the Division.

43. Whenever any building or portion of a building is found to be fastened or locked up, and the owner or occupier is not present, any officer authorised by the Resident may affix a written notice on the door, stating that such building or part of a building will be opened, and disinfection will be carried out after such time, not being less than twenty-four hours, as may be prescribed in the notice. At or after the expiration of the time prescribed, the officer authorised by the Resident may break open and enter any such building or portion of a building, and may carry out the measures prescribed in Regulation 40 above.

44. Whenever any building is cleaned and disinfected, the officer in charge of the disinfection shall draw up a statement showing the description and estimated value of the articles in the building destroyed or damaged in the process of disinfection, the number of men employed on the work of disinfection, the time occupied, and the estimated value of the disinfectants used. A copy of the statement shall be given to the owner or occupier of the building, if he so requests. The whole or any part of the expenses of disinfection as shown in the said statement may subsequently be recovered from the owner or occupier and may be credited to Plague Funds.

45. Whenever a building is entered and disinfected, the owner or occupier of a house, or any relative of his, or any person authorised by him, shall be permitted to be present, and one such person shall be allowed to temporarily leave any camp in which he is detained, not being a hospital camp, for this purpose.

46. After a building or portion of a building has been disinfected the door may be locked and sealed, and the officer in charge of the work of disinfection may retain the key until re-occupation of the building or portion of a building is permitted.

47. If in the opinion of the District Medical Officer, the destruction of any hut or shed is necessary to prevent the spread of the plague, any officer authorised by the Resident may summarily take measures for the destruction of such hut or shed, and the materials of which it is constructed. A record of the action taken under this Regulation shall be maintained.

48. Whenever any house is vacated under these Regulations, the owner or occupier may remove any valuable property, subject to its disinfection if

necessary, or may place it in a place to be provided in each Division for the safe custody of such property. The Resident will not be responsible for the safety of any property left in a vacated house.

49. No house that has remained unoccupied since the commencement of plague, or that has been vacated or deserted by its inhabitants, shall be re-occupied except with the permission of the District Medical Officer, who may require it, before he permits occupation, to be cleaned, and, if he considers it unfit for human habitation, to be structurally altered, so as to allow the admission of air, and to improve the ventilation.

50. The President of the Municipal Commission may prohibit persons living in an infected quarter of the Civil and Military Station from going to reside in, or removing property to another quarter of the Civil and Military Station.

51. The President of the Municipal Commission may issue orders prescribing the route which shall be taken by a funeral procession from the place of death to the graveyard, or burning ground, and the places, if any, at which such procession may halt for funeral prayers, ceremonies, or any other purpose. He may prohibit burials except at certain places, and at a certain depth.

52. The President of the Municipal Commission may also prohibit the burial or burning of the corpses of persons reasonably supposed to have died of plague in or upon ground other than ground specially assigned by him for such purpose.

53. The Resident will provide suitable conveyances, for the transport to Hospital of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague, and it shall be lawful to drive or carry such conveyances through any public or private thoroughfare.

54. The President of the Municipal Commission may require that any conveyance, public or private, not being an ambulance set apart for use as prescribed in the foregoing Regulation, that has been used by any person infected with, or suspected of being infected with plague, shall be thoroughly disinfected and exposed to air and sunlight for not less than 24 hours before being again used.

55. In any part of the Civil and Military Station in which cases of plague have occurred, all grain godowns or places where grain is stored may be entered and examined at all times by the District Medical Officer, or by an officer authorised in this behalf by the Resident.

56. When a grain godown is found to be improperly ventilated, or to be in such an insanitary condition from damp, or otherwise, as to be unwholesome for the storage of grain, the owner of the grain may be required to remove the grain to a properly constructed godown. All godowns in which dead rats have been found shall be declared unwholesome and unfit for use until thoroughly disinfected. The grain found in such places may be turned over and aired, or destroyed as unfit for food, and any bags or sacks in which infected gain is found stored may be disinfected or destroyed.

57. The Resident, or any officer authorised by him, may order the disinfection, or, at his discretion, the destruction of any collection of rags in rag pickers houses, or rag stores, or of second hand gunny bags if believed to have been imported from an infected area. A record shall be kept of action taken under this or the preceding Regulation.

58. The Resident, or any officer authorised by him, may, in his discretion, pay compensation to any person who has sustained loss or damage by reason of anything done under these Regulations, provided, however, that no person shall be entitled to claim any compensation whatsoever. Payment of compensation shall, so far as is possible, be paid immediately the damage or loss is caused.

59. All persons shall be bound to answer truly all such questions as may properly be asked of them, for the purpose of carrying out any of these Regulations, either regarding themselves, or regarding the members of the house-hold or family to which they belong.

60. Any person disobeying, or contravening, or refusing to submit himself to any of these Regulations, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under Section 188 of the India Penal Code, and shall be liable on conviction to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 6 months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Residency Press, Bangalore.—16-10-1900.—200.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Notification.

No. 185 P., dated Bangalore, the 28th January 1901.

In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection 3 of section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, III of 1897, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to cancel rules 24 and 25 of the rules contained in the Resident's Notification No. 1919 P., dated the 15th October 1901.

(By Order.)
H. R. C. DOBBS,
First Assistant Resident.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Notification.

No. 1919 P., dated Bangalore, the 15th October 1900, as amended by Notifications No. 185 P., dated the 28th January 1901, and No. 3447 P., dated the 21st December 1901.

The following Rules and Regulations issued by the Resident in Mysore under the Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897, for the Civil and Military Station are published for general information, in supersession of Notifications No. 2273 P., dated 13th June 1899 and 3233 P., dated 29th September 1899.

"By Order,"

C. L. S. RUSSELL,
First Assistant to the Resident.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him under Section 2 Sub-section (3) of the Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the Regulations hereinafter set forth, applicable to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and to cancel so much of the Regulations, previously promulgated under the Epidemic Diseases Act, as are inconsistent with the Regulations now made.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT, 1897, FOR THE CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

PART I.

General Organization.

1. The general control of the arrangements for the prevention and suppression of plague in the Civil and Military Station, is in the hands of the Resident in Mysore, who may delegate such of the powers conferred by these Regulations as he may think fit to the President, Municipal Commission, or to any other officer. The Resident may appoint an officer to supervise the accounts, and other clerical work, connected with plague expenditure.

2. The Residency Surgeon is responsible for the supervision of the work of the District Medical Officers, of the Inspecting Medical Officers, and of the hospital and Isolation camp staff, and also for the working of the Health Department of the Municipal Commission, subject to the orders of the Resident.

3. The duties of the District Medical Officers are to visit cases of sickness and death, to examine arrivals, to supervise the work of Supervisors in their districts, to superintend the disinfection of the houses of sick or suspected persons: also should no Special Plague Officer be appointed for the purpose, to bring to the notice of the Health Officer of the Municipal Commission any defects in the sanitation, or in the registration of vital statistics in their districts, and generally to carry out such duties as may be prescribed for them by the Residency Surgeon. They will also transmit daily to the Health Officer a nominal roll of all deaths reported in their respective districts. These nominal rolls should give the name, address and diseases, if ascertained, of the deceased, with information as to how the cause of death has been ascertained.

4. The District Superintendent of Police will supervise the police arrangements connected with the observation and examination of travellers, the guarding of camps and the watching of cemeteries, and is held responsible that his Police co-operate actively in the carrying out of all measures for the prevention and suppression of plague.

5. A Chief Plague Officer, and Special Plague Officers, may be appointed by the Resident for the carrying out of arrangements for the disinfection and evacuation of infected places, for the organization and management of the labour employed on plague operations, and for such other duties as may be assigned to them by the Resident.

6. Supervisors may be appointed for the purpose of keeping correct registers of the inmates of each house, and of the movements of the population. They shall report all cases of sickness and death to the District Medical Officers. They should explain to the people in their circles the necessity of registering their relatives' deaths and should urge them to produce reliable evidence of the cause of their friends' or relatives' deaths and advise them, in the absence of other skilled opinion, to avail themselves of the District Medical Officer's services.

PART II.

MEASURES AGAINST THE IMPORTATION OF PLAGUE.

(a). Arrivals by rail.

7. Medical or other officers, appointed as Inspecting officers by the Resident, shall have power to examine all persons arriving by rail at the Bangalore City and Cantonment Railway Stations, and all such persons shall proceed to the spot indicated by the Inspecting Officer for his medical inspection, and shall not depart from there without the sanction of the Inspecting Officer.

8. The examination of females shall be effected by a female medical subordinate, and every precaution shall be taken to respect the privacy of females who do not appear in public.

9. In the case of persons arriving at the Bangalore City and Cantonment Railway Stations, who intend to reside within the limits of the Civil and Military Station, the Medical or other officer, appointed by the Resident in this behalf, may demand of the person so arriving, his name, usual abode, and particulars of the places in which he has resided or which he has visited during the previous fifteen days, and also the address to which he is about to proceed, and any other particulars which the Medical or other officer may think fit to ask in view of satisfying himself as to the likelihood of the said persons spreading the infection of plague. A person so interrogated shall be bound to answer truly to the best of his knowledge and belief, all such questions and enquiries.

10. The Medical or other officer, appointed by the Resident under Regulation 7, may serve such person with a notice requiring him to report himself at the office of the District Medical Officer within whose district he is about to reside, within 24 hours, and to attend as subsequently directed by the District Medical Officer. If any such person cannot, in the opinion of such Medical or other officer appointed under Regulation 7, be relied on to report himself as directed, he may be sent by the Medical or other officer to the office of the Medical Officer within whose district he is about to reside, under escort of a police constable, and may be required to remain under such escort until his intended place of residence shall have been satisfactorily ascertained.

Provided that no person holding a certificate of inoculation dated within six months previously, shall be required, unless he is unable to satisfactorily indicate his intended place of residence, to report himself at the office of the District Medical Officer, but notice of his arrival shall be sent by the Medical or other officer at the Railway Station to the Medical Officer of the District in which he is about to reside, and he may be required to be present in his residence on such day and at such time as the District Medical Officer may appoint.

11. [*Omitted under Notification No. 3447 P., dated the 21st December 1901.*]

12. Persons alighting at the Cantonment Station, who intend to reside within the limits of Bangalore City, may be directed by the Medical or other officer appointed under Regulation 7 to report themselves to the ward-officer of the ward in which they intend to reside, and may, if the Mysore Government so require, be sent to the ward-officer under the escort of the Mysore State Police.

13. Nothing in these Regulations shall require females who do not appear in public to be interrogated by any person other than a female at the Railway Station, or to attend at any office, but they may be examined in their houses by females deputed by the District Medical Officer for the purpose.

14. The President of the Municipal Commission may prohibit the import of used apparel and bedding, (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags, and waste paper, from any infected area into the Civil and Military Station.

(*b*). *Arrivals by road.*

15. The President of the Municipal Commission may require all persons arriving in the Civil and Military Station by road to report themselves to the Medical Officer of the district in which they intend to reside within twenty-four hours of their arrival. The District Medical Officer may, at his discretion, give a written notice to such persons requiring them to attend at his office for such number of days not exceeding ten as he thinks fit. A person holding an inoculation certificate, dated within six months previously, will be obliged to report himself to the Medical Officer within twenty-four hours of his arrival, but will not be liable to again attend at the District Medical office.

16. The District Medical Officer may direct any person whom he suspects of having arrived in the Civil and Military Station, whether by rail or road, without having reported himself, to attend at his office for such number of days not exceeding ten as he thinks fit.

17. The President of the Municipal Commission may require every house-holder or head of a family to report to the Supervisor of his block the arrival of any person from outside the Civil and Military Station in his house or family, whose arrival he does not know to have been otherwise reported to the District Medical Officer.

(*c*). *General measures for the prevention of plague, and the treatment of early cases before plague becomes epidemic.*

18. For so long as the Resident may declare this Regulation to be in force, the President of the Municipal Commission may require each house-holder, or head of a family to give immediate information of any sickness occurring within his house or family to the Medical Officer of his district, or to a Medical Practitioner authorised in this behalf by the Resident.

19. The President of the Municipal Commission may require all medical practitioners, at once to report to the District Medical Officer of the circle in which the sick person lives, any case of sickness or death in which glandular swellings or other symptoms suggestive of plague are perceived by them.

20. The President of the Municipal Commission may require every house holder who becomes cognizant of any case of plague, or of fever with glandular swellings, in his house, or in any other private dwelling within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to give information of the same to the District Medical Officer with the least practicable delay.

21. [*Omitted under Notification No. 3447-P, dated the 21st December 1901.*]

22. [*Omitted under Notification No. 3447-P, dated the 21st December 1901.*]

23. The owner or occupier of any house shall permit the District Medical Officer, or any Medical Officer duly authorised by the Resident, to enter his premises and examine any person whom the Medical Officer has reason to believe to be ill, or to have recently arrived from an infected area. If the person be a female, the examination shall, if the owner or occupier of the house desires it, be made by a female.

24. [*Omitted under Notification No. 185-P, dated the 28th January 1901.*]

25 [*Omitted under Notification No. 185-P, dated the 28th January 1901.*]

26. The owner or occupier of a house shall comply with any order that may be issued by the Resident, or by any officer duly authorised by him in this behalf, with regard to the cleaning and disinfection of his house, the disinfection of the clothing or personal effects of the inmates, the medical inspection of any person who has, or is believed to have come from an infected area, the disposal of any corpse, the improvement of the sanitary condition of the premises, or with regard to other similar matters: and the officer in question shall, if he considers it necessary, himself take measures for the disinfection of the house, or for the carrying out of measures prescribed by this Regulation.

27. When in the opinion of the District Medical Officer, any building or place is so overcrowded as to render the inmates or occupants thereof specially liable to an attack of plague, or to contribute to the spread of the disease should an outbreak occur, the Resident, or any officer duly authorised by him, may by notice posted on some conspicuous part of the building or place, require the owner or occupier to abate the overcrowding within such period as he shall prescribe, not being less than 48 hours, by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or inmates of the said building or place: and in default of compliance with the requisition in the said notice may summarily eject all the inmates or occupants, or reduce the number of such inmates and occupants in such manner and to such extent, as may appear necessary: and the owner or the tenants or the inmates of such building or place shall not be entitled to claim any compensation on account of such ejection.

PART III.

Action to be taken on an outbreak of Plague.

28. When there is reason to believe that cases of plague are occurring within the Civil and Military Station, the Regulations contained in Part II shall continue in full force and effect until suspended or modified by the Resident.

29. [*Omitted under Notification No. 3447 P., dated the 21st December 1901.*]

30. Special Plague Officers appointed for the work of disinfection, or for any other duty assigned to them by the Resident, shall have the right to enter the premises of any place or building in the execution of their duties.

31. There shall be provided in such localities as are suitable for the purpose, places for the treatment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from Plague, or for the housing of persons who have been in contact with plague cases, or for the accommodation of persons who have been obliged to evacuate infected quarters.

32. Any house, building or land which the Resident considers to be suitable and required for the purpose of a hospital, or for the housing of persons who have been in contact with Plague, or for the erection of camps for the accommodation of persons who have left their dwellings, may be entered upon and occupied by the Resident or by any officer authorised by him, if untenanted, without any notice whatever, and if tenanted, after twenty-four hours' notice in writing has been conspicuously posted on such house, building, or land, and

may be used for any of the above purposes. The owner or lessee of such house, building, or land shall not be entitled to claim anything beyond a reasonable rent for the period during which such house, building or land may remain in such occupation, provided that the Resident shall be bound at the cost of Plague Funds to clean and disinfect the said house, building or land: and, if a house or building, to limewash it both internally and externally before vacating it.

33. The Resident may grant permission to any person, or to the members of a particular caste, to erect or provide family or caste hospitals and camps.

34. Such hospitals and camps shall be under the management of the person or caste providing them, subject to medical inspection by the Residency Surgeon, and provided that suitable arrangements are made for guarding them. The Resident may at any time for any sufficient reason close any family or caste hospital or camp.

35. The cost of any such hospital or camp shall be met by the persons on whose application they were sanctioned: but the Resident may make a grant-in-aid of the expenses of any such hospital or camp, when he considers this to be advisable.

36. In all hospitals the relatives, friends, hakims, baids and priests of the patients shall be allowed free access to them, subject to any precaution which the Residency Surgeon may, by notice posted at the entrance, declare to be necessary: and if the relatives of the sick person so desire, he may be medically treated by a *hakim* or *baid*.

37. Any friend, relative or attendant who desires to tend a sick person shall be allowed to do so, but the Residency Surgeon may limit the number of such attendants in any hospital.

38. No patient in any hospital shall be compelled to take any English medicine, should he object to do so.

39. In all hospitals separate and suitable accommodation shall be provided for females, and they shall, so far as may be possible, be treated by female agency.

40. In any house in which a case of plague has occurred, the Resident, or any officer authorised by him, shall take measures for the disinfection and cleansing of the house, bedding, clothing and articles of a similar nature, the improvement, if necessary, of the sanitary condition of the premises, the provision of light or ventilation, and other sanitary precautions. The Resident, or any officer authorised by him, may further order the destruction of any building or of any bedding, clothing, or other articles, if disinfection cannot be satisfactorily effected otherwise.

41. The owner or occupier of any house in which a case of plague has occurred, shall permit the Resident or any officer authorised by him to enter his house or premises for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the preceding Regulation.

42. When, in the opinion of the Resident or of the District Medical Officer of the Division, it appears necessary to disinfect any house, or street, or block of houses, on account of the vicinity of houses that have been infected by plague, or on account of the insanitary nature of the surroundings, such house or street or block of houses may be at once cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the officer in charge of the disinfection work in the Division. When the disinfecting party is ready to clean any house, the inmates may be at once required to temporarily vacate the premises, while the cleaning and disinfection is being carried out. On the completion of the cleaning and disinfection, the inmates shall immediately be allowed to re-occupy the premises, unless they be declared by the District Medical Officer to be unfit for human habitation, provided that any person who desires to disinfect his own house, a case of plague not having occurred therein, may be allowed to do so, to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the work of disinfection in the Division.

43. Whenever any building or portion of a building is found to be fastened or locked up, and the owner or occupier is not present, any officer authorised by the Resident may affix a written notice on the door, stating that such building or part of a building will be opened, and disinfection will be carried out after such time, not being less than twenty-four hours, as may be prescribed in the notice. At or after the expiration of the time prescribed, the officer authorised by the Resident may break open and enter any such building or portion of a building, and may carry out the measures prescribed in Regulation 40 above.

44. Whenever any building is cleaned and disinfected, the officer in charge of the disinfection shall draw up a statement showing the description and estimated value of the articles in the building destroyed or damaged in the process of disinfection, the number of men employed on the work of disinfection, the time occupied, and the estimated value of the disinfectants used. A copy of the statement shall be given to the owner or occupier of the building, if he so requests. The whole or any part of the expenses of disinfection as shown in the said statement may subsequently be recovered from the owner or occupier and may be credited to Plague Funds.

45. Whenever a building is entered and disinfected, the owner or occupier of a house, or any relative of his, or any person authorised by him, shall be permitted to be present.

46. After a building or portion of a building has been disinfected the door may be locked and sealed, and the officer in charge of the work of disinfection may retain the key until re-occupation of the building or portion of a building is permitted.

47. If in the opinion of the District Medical Officer, the destruction of any hut or shed is necessary to prevent the spread of the plague, any officer authorised by the Resident may summarily take measures for the destruction of such hut or shed, and the materials of which it is constructed. A record of the action taken under this Regulation shall be maintained.

48. Whenever any house is vacated under these Regulations, the owner or occupier may remove any valuable property, subject to its disinfection if necessary, or may place it in a place to be provided in each Division for the safe custody of such property. The Resident will not be responsible for the safety of any property left in a vacated house.

49. No house that has remained unoccupied since the commencement of plague, or that has been vacated or deserted by its inhabitants, shall be re-occupied except with the permission of the District Medical Officer, who may require it, before he permits occupation, to be cleaned, and, if he considers it unfit for human habitation, to be structurally altered, so as to allow the admission of air, and to improve the ventilation.

50. The President of the Municipal Commission may prohibit persons living in an infected quarter of the Civil and Military Station from going to reside in, or removing property to another quarter of the Civil and Military Station.

51. The President of the Municipal Commission may issue orders prescribing the route which shall be taken by a funeral procession from the place of death to the graveyard, or burning ground, and the places, if any, at which such procession may halt for funeral prayers, ceremonies, or any other purpose. He may prohibit burials except at certain places, and at a certain depth.

52. The President of the Municipal Commission may also prohibit the burial or burning of the corpses of persons reasonably supposed to have died of plague in or upon ground other than ground specially assigned by him for such purpose.

53 [*Omitted under Notification No. 3447—P, dated the 21st December 1901.*]

54. The President of the Municipal Commission may require that any conveyance, public or private, that has been used by any person infected

with, or suspected of being infected with plague, shall be thoroughly disinfected and exposed to air and sunlight for not less than 24 hours before being again used.

55. In any part of the Civil and Military Station in which cases of plague have occurred, all grain godowns or places where grain is stored may be entered and examined at all times by the District Medical Officer, or by an officer authorised in this behalf by the Resident.

56. When a grain godown is found to be improperly ventilated, or to be in such an insanitary condition from damp, or otherwise, as to be unwholesome for the storage of grain, the owner of the grain may be required to remove the grain to a properly constructed godown. All godowns in which dead rats have been found shall be declared unwholesome and unfit for use until thoroughly disinfected. The grain found in such places may be turned over and aired, or destroyed as unfit for food, and any bags or sacks in which infected grain is found stored may be disinfected or destroyed.

57. The Resident, or any officer authorised by him, may order the disinfection, or, at his discretion the destruction of any collection of rags in rag pickers houses, or rag stores, or of second-hand gunny bags if believed to have been imported from an infected area. A record shall be kept of action taken under this or the preceding Regulation.

58. The Resident, or any officer authorised by him, may, in his discretion, pay compensation to any person who has sustained loss or damage by reason of anything done under these Regulations, provided, however, that no person shall be entitled to claim any compensation whatsoever. Payment of compensation shall, so far as is possible, be paid immediately the damage or loss is caused.

59. All persons shall be bound to answer truly all such questions as may properly be asked of them, for the purpose of carrying out any of these Regulations, either regarding themselves, or regarding the members of the household or family to which they belong.

60. Any person disobeying, or contravening, or refusing to submit himself to any of these Regulations, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be liable on conviction to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 6 months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Residency Press, Bangalore.—15-2-1902.—150.

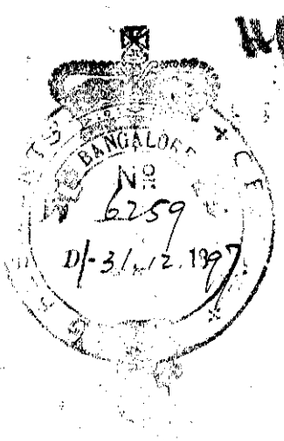
Fe. 503 97

No. 4537 and 2 encls

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

DATED 11th/23 December 1897.



FROM

A. M. SLIGHT, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,

PRESIDENT, MUNICIPAL COMMISSION,

C. & M. STATION, BANGALORE.

Submitted for perusal & orders.

If the Resident considers the four diseases named the dangerous to the public health, sanction might be accorded & they being declared as such, & the notification forwarded, sent to the Publisher, Gazette of India, for publication in Part-II of the Gazette.

If it be considered advisable the Residency Surgeon & the P.M.O. might be consulted.

3-1-98

To

The FIRST ASSISTANT to the RESIDENT in MYSORE,

B A N G A L O R E.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith, for favor of Resident's sanction and publication in the Gazette of India, a Notification, under Section 124(2) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, declaring the diseases dangerous to the public health.

2. Copy of Commissioners' Resolution No.1 dated 9th December 1897 on the subject is herewith forwarded.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

President.

1/a

Abstract of Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners held on the 9th December 1897.

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1. Bye-laws proposed by the Committee appointed for the purpose.

Proposed by the President that the following Bye-laws regarding "Information of Dangerous Diseases" drafted by the Bye-law Sub-Committee be approved.

Bye-Law No. Information of Dangerous Diseases.

Bangalore Municipal Law, Section 124(1).

published in G. of India of 28 Aug 97 Sec 5 & 6 of file 27.9.98

1. The person required by Section 124 to give information of the existence of any dangerous disease shall immediately on his becoming cognizant of such disease give such information either personally or in writing to the Health Officer of the Commission or the Sanitary Inspector of the Div: or the Conservancy overseer of the Circle -

2. The following are the diseases of which immediate information is required to be given to the Health Officer under Section 124:-

Cholera; Small-pox; Enteric fever; Measles.

Amendment proposed by Mr. Dinshaw M. Billimoria

That after "Health Officer of the Commission" be added "or to the Sanitary Inspector of the Division or the Conservancy Overseer of the circle."

Seconded by Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.

The amendment on being put to the vote was carried unanimously.

Resolution - that the Bye-laws as amended be approved, and the Resident be asked to publish a notification under the provisions of Section 124(2).

Carried unanimously.

(Signed) A. M. Slight

President.

Copy

No. 6021 Enc 2 encls

2

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

DATED 31st January 1898.

1st Feby

FROM

A. M. SLIGHT, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,

PRESIDENT, MUNICIPAL COMMISSION,

C. & M. STATION, BANGALORE.

To

The FIRST ASSISTANT to the RESIDENT in MYSORE,

B A N G A L O R E.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No:4537, dated 11/23 December 1897, I have the honor to forward herewith, for favor of Resident's sanction and publication in the Gazette of India, a Notification under Section 124(2) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, regarding certain diseases considered to be dangerous to the public health in addition to those so declared in this office notification No:4543, dated 11th December 1897.

2. Copy of Commissioners' Resolution No. 1 on the subject dated 27th January 1898, is herewith forwarded.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. Baker Captain.

for President.

Abstract of Proceedings of an adjourned Special Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners held on the 27th January 1898.

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1. Resolution No. 1 of the Commission, dated ~~10th August~~ 20th January 1898, that para 2 of the Bye-law regarding the information of dangerous diseases as originally proposed under Section 134, Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, be deferred for consideration at a subsequent meeting when the Residency Surgeon may be present.

Proposed by the President that Diphtheria and Scarlet fever be added to the list of dangerous diseases proposed by the Bye-Law Committee to be classified as dangerous in the Notification to be published under Section 124, Bangalore Municipal Law.

Carried.

Voting for 14 against 3

⊠ ⊠ ⊠ ⊠

(Signed) A. M. Slight.,

President.

C O P Y

T Baker. Captain.

Secretary.

C I V I L & M I L I T A R Y S T A T I O N.

B A N G A L O R E.

Municipal Office.

No: 604/ dated ~~28th January~~ 1st February 1898.

N O T I F I C A T I O N

Under the provisions of Section 124, Sub-Section 2 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, the following diseases are declared, with the sanction of the Resident in Mysore, to be diseases dangerous to the public health within the limits of the Civil & Military Station of Bangalore, in addition to those so declared in Notification No:4543, dated 11th December 1897.

Diphtheria.

Scarlet fever.

President.

(Continuation of Note or Letter). 3

Bangalore
20 Feby 898

Draft

My dear Slight,

I've had not time on
for publishing the two Notifications
re. diseases, received with your
letter of the 11. Dec. & 31 Jan:
The idea is to send one, which
will contain everything. This
of course will be done under
your name. Shall I use
one or both of the numbers
on the Notifications you sent
or will you give me another
number?

Yours 15/2

A. Lt. Slight Esq. C.I.

No 4537
d 6021.

4 Feb/2/98.

STATION
MUNICIPALITY

21st February, 1898

My dear Erskine

I am in receipt of your letter dated 18th inst.

Please hand the Registration receipt numbered 6041, being the number of the one I sent last.

Yours Sincerely

Wm. Light

Rle 505 of 1897.

5

Civil & Military Station, Bangalore.

M U N I C I P A L O F F I C E.

No 6041 dated 1st February 1898.

N O T I F I C A T I O N.

Under the provisions of Section 124, Sub-Section 2, of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, the following diseases are declared, with the sanction of the Resident in Mysore, to be diseases dangerous to the public health, within the limits of the Civil & Military Station of Bangalore.

(1) Cholera.

(6) Small-pox.

(3) Enteric fever.

(4) Measles.

(2) Diphtheria.

(5) Scarlet fever.

President.

6041

From the Resident, Office
Bangalore. 26th February 1898

Forwarded to the Publisher, Gazette of India
for publication in Part II of the Gazette

K. D. Erskine
1st Assistt. Resident

H/24.11.98

No. 16/Worth 2 Secs.

M. O.
6 1,000—26—2—1904.

b

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

FROM

DATED 13th July 1904.

P. L. MOORE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,

President, Municipal Commission,

C. & M. Station, Bangalore.

To

R.C.H.Moss King Esquire, I.C.S.,

First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore,

B A N G A L O R E.

3343
15. 7. '04
C 0597

SIR,

I have the honor to state that a proposal was lately made that plague and leprosy should be included among the list of diseases already declared as dangerous to the public health under section 124 Bangalore Municipal Law.

2. A notification to this effect has been considered necessary, as without it the Commission are unable to adopt the repressive measures referred to in section 125 et Seq of the Municipal Law.

3. I am aware that for plague, there is already a special set of orders in existence; but no such rules are in force for leprosy; for the sake of convenience, the Health Officer considers that these diseases should be declared dangerous to the public health under the Municipal law—an opinion which has the concurrence and support of the Residency Surgeon.

4. The Commission have accordingly approved of this recommendation, and in forwarding herewith copy of their resolution for favor of sanction by the Honorable the Resident, I have the honor to request that the accompanying

accompanying notification may be published in the Gazette of India.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

President, Munl.Commission,
C & M Station, Bangalore.

Civil and Military station, Bangalore.

Municipal Office.

No. 1619 Dated 13th July 1904

NOTIFICATION.

Under the provisions of section 124, subsection 2 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, the following diseases are declared with the sanction of the Honorable the Resident in Mysore, to be diseases dangerous to the public health within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in addition to those already so declared in notification No.6041 dated 1st February 1898;

Plague

Leprosy

President, Munl.Commission,
C & M Station, Bangalore.

Abstract of Proceedings of a Special Meeting dated 30th June 1904.

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2. Proposal by the Health Officer that plague and leprosy be included among the list of diseases already declared as dangerous to the public health under section 124, B.M.Law 1897.

Also the recommendation of the Residency Surgeon and of the Standing Committee that the proposal be approved.

Resolved that the proposal be approved.

(Sd) P.L.Moore

President.

Copy

A. Clunk.

Secretary.

R. P. B.—7-1904.—1,000.

No. 4406 505/1897.

From

R. C. H. MOSS. KING, Esq., I. C. S.,
FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The President, Municipal Commission,
Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Dated Bangalore, 7th September 1904.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1618, dated the 13th July 1904, proposing that plague and leprosy may be declared to be diseases dangerous to the public health under Section 124(2) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897.

2. For the control of lepers within the Civil and Military Station Mr. Tucker considers that the action proposed by the Municipal Commission will be useful. I am therefore to request that the necessary notification regarding leprosy may be forwarded for publication in the Gazette of India.

3. As plague within the Civil and Military Station is dealt with under special regulations, with which the provisions of the Municipal Law which it is sought to apply do not always coincide the officiating Resident thinks that it will be better to leave the former untouched. The proposed Notification of plague under Section 124 of the Bangalore Municipal Law is therefore not sanctioned.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

SD A·S / N·S·T 11/9/04.

Sd/ R. H. King.
First Assistant Resident.

8

H. O.
6
1,000—26—2—1904.

No. 2921 with 2 Encls:

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE,

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

DATED 11th October 1904.

FROM
RESIDENT'S OFFICE, BANGALORE.
Register No. 4995
Date of Receipt 13-10-1904
File No. 505
1891

To,

P. L. MOORE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
President, Municipal Commission,
C. & M. Station, Bangalore.

R.C.H.Moss King Esquire, I.C.S.,
First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore,

B A N G A L O R E.

SIR,

S.7 With reference to your letter No.4406 dated 7th ultimo, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of the resolution* of the Commission and to request that the accompanying notification may be published in the Gazette of India.

* No.3 dated 29th September 1904.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

President, Munl.Commission,
C & M Station, Bangalore.

Abstract of Proceedings of a Special Meeting dated 29th September 1904.

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5. Resolution No.2 of the Commission dated 30th June 1904, that plague and leprosy be included in the list of diseases already declared as dangerous to the public health.

Letter No.1618 dated 13th July 1904, From the President to the First Assistant Resident forwarding the above, and the latter's reply thereto that only leprosy be so declared, as plague is dealt with under special regulations.

Also the recommendation of the Standing Committee thereon.

Resolved that the papers be recorded and a revised notification submitted.

(Sd) P.L.Moore
President.

Copy

J. Clerke.
Secretary.

Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Municipal Office.

No. 2922 Dated 11th October 1904

NOTIFICATION.

Under the provisions of section 124, sub section 2 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, leprosy is declared, with the sanction of the Honorable the Resident in Mysore, to be a disease dangerous to the public health within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in addition to the diseases already so declared in Notification No.6041 dated 1st February 1898.

President, Muni.Commission,
C & M Station, Bangalore.

R. P. B.—9-04—1,000.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

Serial No. 9
File No. 507
1897

No. 5224
To Dated 20 October 1904

[DRAFT.]—For approval.

From

R. C. H. MOSS. KING, Esq., I. C. S.,
1st Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

[Here enter municipal President's notification No — 2922 of 11 October 1904]

Encl 8

—

The foregoing notification is forwarded to the Publisher, Gazette of India, for publication in Part II of the Gazette.

(Sd) P. L. Moore
for First Asst to Resident

A.S.
14/10/04

14/10/04

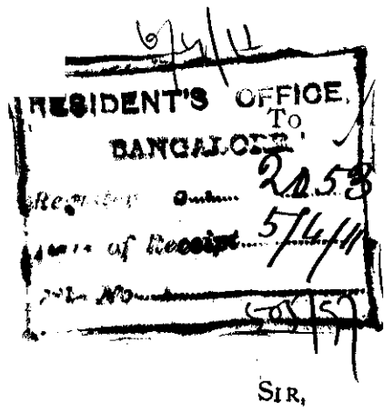
H.O.
6 —1,000-21-8-1911.

No 49
Sus: 2

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE,
MUNICIPAL OFFICE.
DATED 4th April 1911.

FROM

F. J. RICHARDS, ESQUIRE, M. A., I. C. S.,
President, Municipal Commission,
C. & M. Station, Bangalore.



TO

P.B.Warburton Esquire, I.C.S.,
First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore,
Bangalore.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the resolution of the Commission (No.1) passed at their special meeting held on the 30th March 1911 declaring "Hydrophobia" as a disease dangerous to the public health and to request that if the resolution is approved by the Hon'ble the Resident the accompanying Notification under section 121(2) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, may be published in the Gazette of India.

The Resolution may be approved. Two drafts submitted for approval

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

President, Municipal Commission,
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Civil and Military Station, Bangalore,

Municipal Office.

No. 57 dated 4 April 1911.

Notification.

Under the provisions of section 124, sub-section 2, of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, Hydrophobia is declared with the sanction of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, to be a disease dangerous to the public health within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in addition to the diseases already so declared in Notifications No. 2922 dated 11th October 1904.

(Sd) A.A.Cover
Vice President.

Copy

Secretary.

10
12

Proceedings of a Special Meeting, dated 30th March 1911.

---

1. Proposal by the Health Officer that "Hydrophobi be added to the list of diseases already declared as dangerous under Section 124, Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897; the Standing Committee recommend the proposal.

Resolved that the proposal be approved.

(Sd) F.J. Richards
President

Copy.

S. Clarke.

Secretary.

AB
4-3-11

H. P. B.—9-1910.—6,000.

Serial No. 11
File No. 505
1897

[DRAFT.]—For approval.

From

To The Municipal Office
Rohtak. No 50 dt the 4th April 94

The foregoing notification is forwarded to the Publisher, Gazette of India, for publication in Part-II of the Gazette.

MBW

7/4/94

Sd/ 8/4/94

Endorsts 10

10/a

No 2190
D/ 11th April 1911.

Sd/ 10.4.11
Govt Rohtak

No. 2191. 12

FROM

P. B. WARBURTON, ESQ., I. C. S.,
FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The President,
Municipal Commission,
Civil & Military Station,
Bangalore.

Dated Bangalore, 11th April 1911.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.49, dated the 4th April 1911, forwarding for approval ~~al~~ a draft notification declaring "Hydrophobia" to be a disease dangerous to the public health within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

2. In reply, I am to state that the draft notification has been approved and that a copy thereof has been forwarded to the Publisher, Gazette of India, for publication.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

for P B Warburton
First Assistant Resident.

K.M.
10.4.11.

R. P. B.—21-1-1911.—4,000.

No. 7325 / 2 Cac

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE. 24/2

DATED 23rd February 1916.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE
BANGALORE.
Register No. 1329
Date of Receipt 24/2/16
File No. 505/17

FROM,

A. R. COX, ESQ., B.A., I.C.S.,

President, Municipal Commission,

C. & M. Station, Bangalore.

TO,

P.B.Warburton, Esq., I.C.S.,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble

the Resident in Mysore, BANGALORE.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the resolution of the Commission passed at their Special meeting held on the 27th January 1916 declaring "Whooping Cough" and "Chicken pox" as diseases dangerous to the public health and to request that if the resolution is approved by the Hon'ble the Resident, the accompanying Notification under Section 124 (2) of the Bangalore Municipal Law 1897 may be published in the Mysore Residency Orders.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

The resolution may be approved.
draft submitted for approval.
CRB 24/2/16 AR 24/2 25/2

President, Municipal Commission,

Civil & Military Station, Bangalore.

CRJ.23-2.

13/a

Civil and Military Station, Bangalore

M u n i c i p a l O f f i c e.

NOTIFICATION.

No: 7326 Dated 23rd February 1916.

Under the provisions of Section 124, Sub-section (2) of the Bangalore Municipal Law 1897, "Whooping Cough" and "Chicken-pox" are declared, with the sanction of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, to be diseases dangerous to the public health within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in addition to the diseases already so declared in Notification Nos (1) ~~4547 dated 11th December 1897~~, (2) 6041 dated 1st February 1898, (3) 2922 dated 11th October 1904 and (4) 50 dated 4th April 1911.

(1 may be omitted - vide S.4

1) } A
4) } S.
5) R 8/6. B
4) R 10/a C

President, Municipal Commission,
Civil & Military Station, Bangalore.

CRJ.23-2.

----------:o0o:----------

To be published in the Mysore Residency Orders

CAS. 24/2/'16

Proceedings of a Special meeting dated 27th January 1916.

- - - - - - -

1.(i) Proposition by Captain R.A.Chambers, M.B., I.M.S., Staff Surgeon, that "Whooping Cough" be added to the list of diseases already declared as dangerous to the public health under section 124 B.M.Law, 1897.

(ii) Proposition by the President, Municipal Commission, that "Chicken pox" be also added and the Proceedings of the Health Committee on both.

The Standing Committee recommend the propositions.

In the absence of Captain Chambers, Mr.A.R.Cox, the President proposed that "Whooping Cough" be added to the list of diseases already declared as dangerous to the public health. He also proposed that "Chicken pox" be also added. The proposals were seconded by Mr.Annasawmy Mudaliar, put to the meeting and approved.

Sd/- A.R.Cox,
President.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

"C O P Y"

S E C R E T A R Y.

S 3.—R. P. B.—7-1915.—20,000.

14

506
1897

[DRAFT.]

From

P.B. Warburton, Esq., I.C.S.,
R.A.R.

No 1440
D/29th Feb-y 1916.

To

The President, Rural Comm.rs/
C&M. Stations of Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter
No. 7325, dated the 23rd February 19
forwarding a draft notification
declaring "whooping cough"
and "chicken pox" as diseases
dangerous to the public health
within the C&M. Stations of Bangalore
I am directed to communicate
the approval of the Resident and
to say that the notn. will be
published in the Mysore Residency Gazette.

S. 13

Yours, &c,
PBW
R.A.R.

24/2/16

24/2.

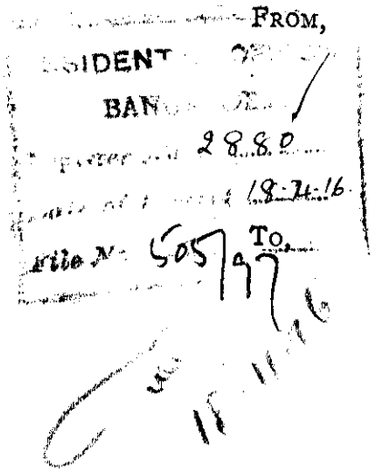
M.C. 6 2,000—20—7—1915.

No. 314 Case 1

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

DATED 17 April 1916.



FROM,

A. R. COX, ESQ., B.A., I.C.S.,

President, Municipal Commission,

C. & M. Station, Bangalore.

To.

Major T.H.St.G.TUCKER, I.A.,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble

the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of Notice No:156 dated 8th April 1916, relative to Infectious diseases, and to request that the same may be kindly published in three consecutive issues of the Mysore Residency Orders and 500 spare copies of the Notice supplied to this office.

SN.1.(6)

2. The advertisement charge will be paid on receipt of a bill or intimation of the amount due.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

President, Municipal Commission,

Civil & Military Station, Bangalore.

CRJ.15-4.

15/a

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.
CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

Notice.

No. 156, dated 8th April 1916.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

It is hereby notified for the information of the general public that the undermentioned diseases are declared to be dangerous to the public health under section 124 sub-section 2 of Bangalore Municipal Law (Civil and Military Station):—

(1) Cholera.
(2) Small-pox.
(3) Enteric fever.
(4) Measles.
(5) Diptheria.
(6) Scarlet fever. } vide sl 5
(7) Leprosy. — s. 8/b.
(8) Hydrophobia. — s. 10/a
(9) Whooping cough. } s. 13/a
(10) Chicken pox. }

2. Medical Officers, Private Medical Practitioners and other house-holders who are cognisant of the existence of any of the above-named diseases in their houses are requested to notify the same without delay either by post, letter or personally to the Health Officer at the Mayo Hall.

N. B.—"PLAGUE" has to be notified to the Plague Department.

(Sd.) A. R. COX,

President, Municipal Commission,
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

R. P. B.—19-4-1916.—500.

S/8.—R. P. B.—7-1915.—20,000.

16

F 505/97.

[DRAFT.]

From

Major T. H. St. G. Tucker,
1st Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

10 2900 2 inches 500 Spare Copies
To
8/28th April 1916.

The President,
Municipal Commission,
C. & M. Station, Bangalore.

Sir,

2nd. 15 With reference to your letter No: 314, dated the 17th April 1916, I am directed to forward 500 spare copies of the Notification No: 156, dated the 8th April 1916 relative to infectious diseases together with a bill for Rs. 16/- for favour of adjustment.

2. The notice will be published in three consecutive issues of the Mysore Residency Gazette.

I have etc.

20/4/16

First Asstt: Resident.

27/4

17-4-16.

19/4

6 2,000—20—7—1915.

No. 414 with Rs 16/. CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

DATED 15th May 1916.

FROM,

A. R. COX, ESQ., B.A., I.C.S.,
President, Municipal Commission,
C. & M. Station, Bangalore.

To.

BANGALORE
Register No. 3647
Date of Receipt 17.5.1916
505797

Major T.H.St.GEORGE TUCKER, I. A.,
First Assistant to the Hon'ble
the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore.

SIR,

Rs 16 With reference to your No:2900 dated 28th April 1916, I have the honor to forward herewith a sum of Rs.16/- (Rupees Sixteen only) in full payment of the *bill for advertising Notice No:156 dated 8th April 1916 in the Residency Orders and supplying 500 spare copies thereof and to request the favor of an acknowledgment.

*No.1M dated 19th April 16.

Rs 15/-

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

President, Municipal Commission,
Civil & Military Station, Bangalore.

CRJ.8-5.

S 3.—R. P. B.—7-1915.—20,000.

F. 505/97

[DRAFT.]

From

Major T. H. St. G. Tuchet,
1st Assistant to the Resident in Mys

No 3584
Dt/ 22nd January 1916.

To

The President,
Municipal Commission,
B. & M. Station, Bangalore

Sir,

I am directed to acknowle
with thanks the receipt of
Rs. 16/- forwarded with your
letter No. 914, dated the 15th
May 1916, being the advertising
charges in the Residency Order

I have etc

Illegible.

First Asst: Resid

Re. 17

T
18-5-16

AS
18/5

D
20/5

DESPATCHED.
27 MAY 1920
No. 1920
Enc 2

H. O. 6 500-18-11-1919. 19

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

DATED 27 May 1920

FROM

T. J. TASKER, ESQUIRE, C.B.E., I. C. S.,

President, Municipal Commission,

C. & M. Station, Bangalore.

To

Major C.T.C. PLOWDEN, I.A.,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the

Resident in Mysore, BANGALORE.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE, BANGALORE.
Register No. 43520
Date of Receipt 31/5/20.
File No. 565/19

SIR,

Encl.1 I have the honor to forward herewith copy of resolution No.25 dated the 1st May 1920 of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore declaring "Influenza and "Influenzal Pneumonia" as diseases dangerous to the public health with the proviso that it shall be treated as such only after seven days have elapsed from the public notification to that effect by the President and to request that, if the resolution is approved by the Hon'ble the Resident, the

*Encl.2 *accompanying notification under Sec.124 (2) of the B.M.L. of 1897 may be published in the Mysore Residency orders.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

for PRESIDENT,
Municipal Commission,
C. & M. S.

20/5

Extract of proceedings of an ordinary or special meeting of the Municipal Commission for the civil and military station of [illegible] held at the [illegible] at [illegible] a.m. on [illegible] the 1st [illegible] 1920

--- &c&---

25.- Health Officer's note No.3495 dated 27-3-20 suggesting the advisability of including in the present Schedule of the notifiable diseases the undermentioned diseases:- (1) Influenza (2) Influenzal Pneumonia; the Standing Committee referred this to the Commission.

The President referred to section 124(2) B.M.L. and said that by the expression "disease dangerous to the public health" was meant any disease declared by the Commission as such from time to time by public notification.

He said that he had consulted the Residency Surgeon and the Deputy Assistant Director of Medical services on the subject and they were of opinion that "influenza" and "influenzal pneumonia" should be declared as "disease dangerous to the public health" only at certain -- ~~declared at certain~~ times when the diseases were in epedemic form and suggested that a proviso be added that "it shall be treated as such only after seven days have elapsed from public notification to that effect by the President". The point for consideration was whether failure to report such diseases should be made penal or not.

Mr. Johnson pressed for an absolute notification.

Major Holmes said that it was extremely difficult to diagnose influenza and observed that it was the poor who were generally affected. The Health Office would be swamped with returns if the diseases were always notifiable; and in ordinary times the disease was not dangerous.

Resolution.- The matter was put to the vote and the -- Standing Committee's recommendation with the proviso suggested by the President was carried.

Sd./T.J. TASKER,
President,
Municipal Commission,
C. & M. S.

"Copy"

SECRETARY,
Municipal Commission,
C. & M. S.

DSR/
12/5

Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

----*%*----

No. Dated. June May 1920

Notification.

Under the provisions of section 124(2) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, and in addition to the diseases already declared as dangerous to the public health in notifications Nos. 4842, 6041 2922, 50 and 7326 dated the 11th December 1897, 1st February 1898, 11th October 1904, 4th April 1911 and 23rd January February 1916, respectively, "Influenza" and "Influenzal Pneumonia" are declared, with the sanction of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, to be diseases dangerous to the public health within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with the proviso that they shall be treated as such only after seven days have elapsed from public notification to that effect by the President, Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

sdy. T. J. Tasker
PRESIDENT,
Municipal Commission,
C. & M. S.

DSR/
20/5

"Copy"
Secretary, Municipal Commission
Civil & Military Station, Bangalore.

To be published in the Mysore Residency Order

CMG.
3/6/20

E. O. 2.—E. F. B.—2—1902.—5000.

No 5225

From

MAJOR C. T. C. PLOWDEN, I. A.,
FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

TO

The Commissioner,
The Corporation of Madras,
MADRAS.

Dated Bangalore, 18—6—1920

SIR,

I am directed to state that the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have proposed that - "Influenza" and "Influenzal Pneumonia" should be declared as diseases dangerous to the public health of the Station under the Bangalore Municipal Law, with the proviso that they shall be treated as such only after seven days have elapsed from the date of public notification to that effect by the President of the Municipal Commission. The proposal, if sanctioned, will impose on Medical Officers, Private Medical Practitioners and house-holders the duty of intimating the existence of the diseases to the Health Officer of the Municipality. I am to enquire whether the Madras Corporation have taken similar action.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

S d/ T. J. Taske

CVV.

FIRST ASSISTANT RESIDENT.

C. O. H. D. C. No. 4113 of 1920.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS,
Health Department.

Reply to be addressed to THE HEALTH OFFICER, referring to the number and date of this letter.

Enclosure.

Dated / Despatched 23rd June 1920.

FROM

RAO BAHADUR DR. K. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, B.A., M.B. & C.M.,
Health Officer, Corporation of Madras.

To

The First Assistant,
to the Resident in Mysore,
BANGALORE.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE.
Register No. 5146
Date of Receipt 25/6/20
No. 505/9

SIR,

With reference to your letter No.5225 dated 18th. June 1920 to the Commissioner, I have the honor to state that the Madras City Municipal Act IV of 1919 came into force on 1st. October 1919 and that the diseases referred to by you have not yet been declared as dangerous diseases under the said Act.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

K Raghavendra Rao
26/6/20

B.A., M.B. & C.M.,
Health Officer.

B.N.R.

S. S.—R. P. B.—12-1919.—10,000.

Rec'd. 15/7/20

DRAFT.]

From

Major C. T. C. Plowden
I. A.

To

The President, Munic. Commrs.
Cantt. Stn. Bangalore.

No. 6039
15-7-1920

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1920, dated the 27th May 1920, I am directed to state that the Hon'ble the Resident, as at present advised, is not prepared to sanction the resolution of the Commission declaring "Influenza" & "Influenzal Pneumonia" as diseases dangerous to the public health.

I have &c
Sd/ C. T. C. Plowden
for

Issd. 20 14/7/20

S. 19

14/7/20